

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action



#### Small Decentralized Energy Systems in Remote Areas – Practical Experiences

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# Experience with Decentralized Energy Systems Nepal, India, Zimbabwe, Togo and Ghana



People without access to electricity **worldwide**: 759 million (2019)

Access to electricity – **urban population – Peru**: 100 % (2020)

Access to electricity – **rural population – Peru**: 96,8 % (2020)

[www.worldbank.org, April 2023]





#### Experience with Decentralized Energy Systems Lophelling Boarding School (LSB) in Nepal









#### Experience with Decentralized Energy Systems Zimbabwe – Service and Maintenance – Responsible Persons









## Typical Electrical Energy Demand Results from Measurements, Surveys and Simulations

**Household Category A** 

#### Household Category B



Power Peak:0.1 - 0.2 kWEnergy Demand per Day:0.3 - 1.0 kWh

Power Peak:1.0 - 1.5 kWEnergy Demand per Day:3.5 - 4.5 kWh



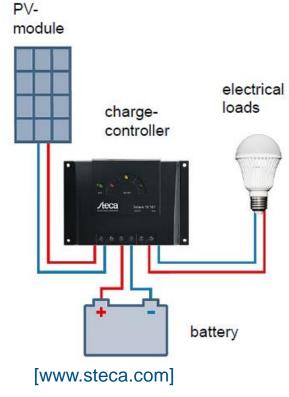


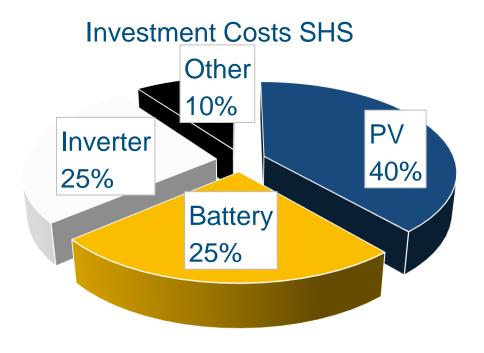


#### Small Decentralized Energy Systems (Solar Home Systems) Central Role of the Battery System



[www.nytimes.com]









## Lead-Acid Batteries or Lithium-Ion Batteries Brief Comparison

	Lead-acid battery	Lithium-ion battery
Energy density	low	high
Efficiency	about 80 %	more than 90 %
Self-discharge	high	low
Safety	high	OK
Operational mode	robust, easy	battery management system (BMS)
Lifetime	5 – 10 years	15 – 20 years ?
Availability	worldwide	better and better, dev. countries?
Experience	high (150 years)	low
Costs	100 – 300 Euro/kWh	600 – 1000 Euro/kWh





# Lead-Acid Batteries Types – Open or Closed Design

#### **Open lead-acid battery**

- Liquid electrolyte
- Refill of battery water necessary
- Higher maintenance than closed
  Design



[www.conrad.de]

#### **Closed lead-acid battery**

- Gel- or fleece-Design
- Electrolyte fixed with silica (gel-Design)
- Electrolyte fixed with fleece (fleece-Design)
- Valve for overpressure
- Higher cost than open Design







## Lead-Acid Batteries Aging Effect – Erosion

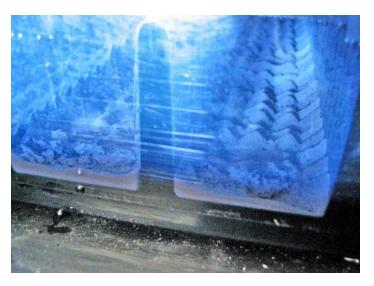
Reaction equation – lead-acid battery discharge:

 $PbO_2 + Pb + 2H^+ + 2HSO_4^- \rightarrow 2PbSO_4 + 2H_2O$ 

During a discharge process, up to 50% of the active material is converted from  $PbO_2$  and Pb to  $PbSO_4$ .

- Components have different volumes per mole
- Mechanical stress
- Loosening of active material
- Accumulation of active material in the bottom of the battery











## Lead-Acid Batteries Aging Effect – Sulphation

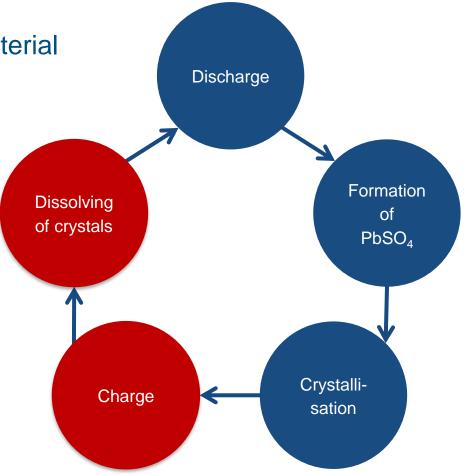
During a discharge process, up to 50% of the active material is converted from  $PbO_2$  and Pb to  $PbSO_4$ .

- ► Formation of lead sulphate crystals (about 1 µm)
- Circulation is disturbed by:
  - insufficient charge
  - extended duration in discharged state
- ► Lead sulphate crystals grow (about 10 µm)
- Incomplete dissolving of lead sulphate crystals
- Sulphation leads to loss of capacity

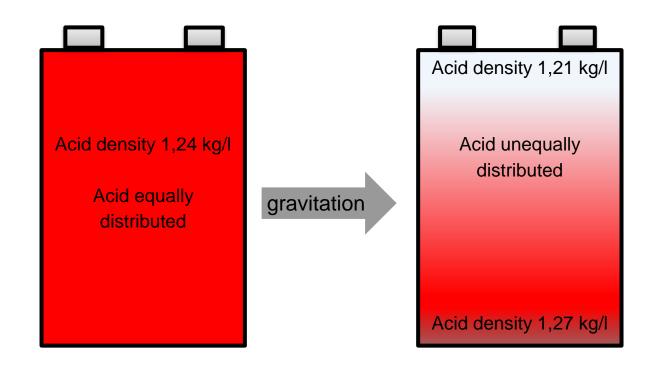








# Lead-Acid Batteries Aging Effect – Acid Stratification



#### Consequences:

- Increased charge in the upper part
- Increased discharge in the lower part
- Overcharge and deep discharge
- Fast sulphation and erosion in the lower part
- Fast aging in the lower part

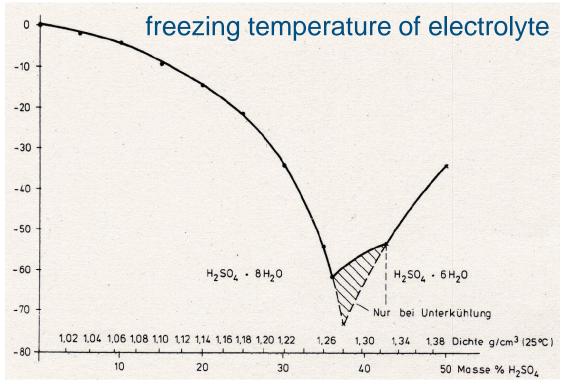
#### **Reduction:**

- Open batteries (liquid electrolyte):
  - scheduled overcharge or active electrolyte circulation (external pump)
- Closed batteries (gel or fleece): storage orientation





## Lead-Acid Batteries Operation at Low Temperatures



[D. Berndt, Bleiakkumulatoren, VDI-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1986]



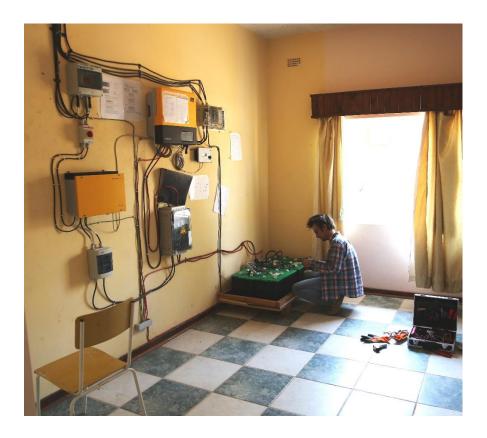








### Lead-Acid Batteries Operation at High Temperatures



- Optimal battery temperature: 10 to 20 °C
- Increased ageing at high temperatures!
- Rule of thumb:

10 °C temperature increase

doubling of aging effect (lead-acid and lithium-ion batteries)

Ventilated and cool location

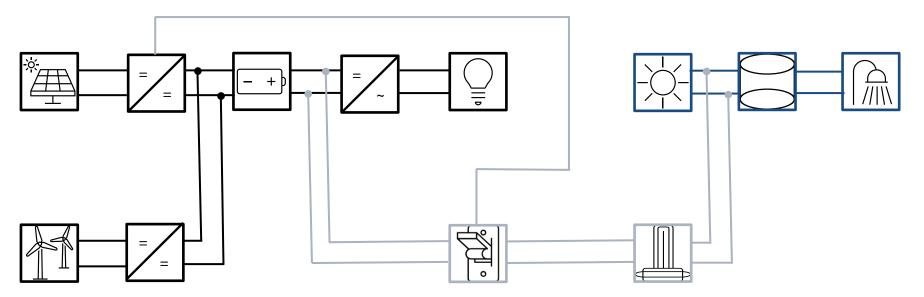




#### **Decentralized Energy Systems Optimization with Sector Coupling – LBS Nepal**







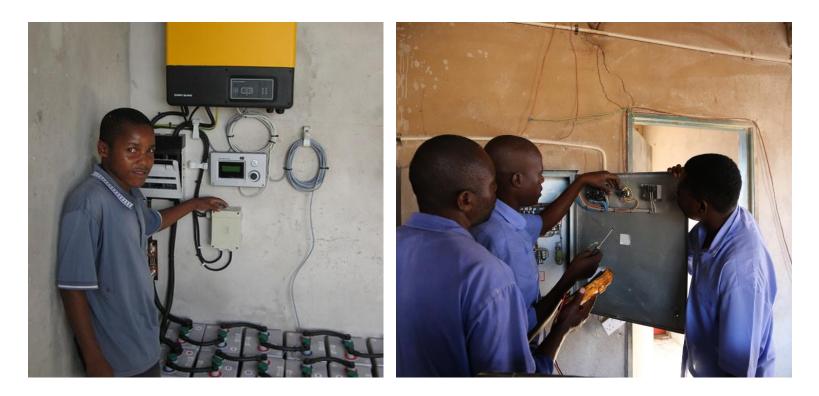








#### Experience with Decentralized Energy Systems The Human Factor



Fundamental questions:

- Who is responsible?
- Suitable technology?
- Knowledge and education?

Knowledge transfer:

- Curricula
- Cooperations
- Job potentials
- Acceptance increase





#### Thank you for your attention!

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